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BEECHER AND M'ILVAINE.

We find the following eloquent exegesis on the characters of these distinguished divines—the Presidents severally of Theological Institutions of the *Orthodox* and *Episcopal* sects, in a recent number of the *Western Methodist*. It is written, we presume by Mr. Maffit, one of the editors, and is as remarkable and creditable for its liberality as for its style. [Spirit of the Age.]

Dr. Beecher and Bishop M'Ilvaine, are men of no ordinary mental powers; they have intellects that should mould posterity to a kindred likeness; their spirit shall not be extinguished nor die with them; it shall live in the churches where their voices have echoed—or survive in a thousand beautiful and energetic modifications in the bosoms of the young men who claim their instructions and fostering care.

There is too much aptitude in community to give the animal the preference over the intellectual qualities. A victory achieved by brute force, the repulsion of steel to steel, nerve to nerve, and the conflicting explosion of nitrous particles,—attract wonder, admiration, praise; while the "searing victories of mind" pass almost unheeded in review. The thrilling sequences of an hour, shaping the future destinies of man and giving birth to the thoughts that shall gleam like the beacon fires along the waves of time till all is lost in the glories of eternity—has perhaps cost the patient labor and self denial of a life time to achieve. When a man has mastered his passions, schooled his heart to the lofty pulsations of philanthropy, conversed with antiquity until he has exhumed all that the past has buried, and stood with holy seers and prophets until the vast future is no longer a sealed book, and when from a bright accumulation of undying thoughts and aspirations of immortality, he shall bring forth some great truth that shall rest upon large masses of community and finally upon the world, like a sensible presence developing an immense increase of felicity and advantage,—what can he be called but a benefactor to mankind!—And is he not as worthy of admiration and acclamation as the one who may have captured or defended a city?

The Rev. Messrs. Beecher and M'Ilvaine have been transplanted to Ohio, under circumstances in many respects similar. They were both in the zenith of usefulness, influence and fame in the sections of country whence they were transferred; they both are at the head of literary institutions in which future times are to receive their body and their shape, through the influences of education on the young leaders of society.

They are alike too in the results of their intellectual efforts. But never were two men more different in physical or intellectual organization. Beecher is below the usual stature, spare and rigid, with bones of brass and nerves of steel like elasticity. His walk and gesticulation are characteristically rapid and vehement. His grey eye kindles incessantly with the action of his mind, and the whole contour of his face indicates an energy unobscured and unobscurable, with a moral fearlessness before which stern men will involuntarily feel their spirits quailing. On the other hand M'Ilvaine is tall, slender, gracefully formed, and every motion and gesture bespeaks ease, refinement and polish. The observer is put instantly at ease in his society, and is sensible of an exhilarating emotion, as if a sunbeam had broken into the room; when the calm and animated countenance of the bishop of Ohio brightens upon him. The lower part of his face is remarkable for delicacy, almost extreme and lady like; while his calm blue eyes repose under majestic brows, and a high expansive intellectual forehead. This feature the forehead is remarkable and is an index of the man.

Beecher's forehead is low and somewhat narrow—yet thought, deep intensity or the agony of thought, has graven characters upon it with a pen of iron. Look upon these lines, ye fair students, theologians, and sadder to think what it costs to be the pioneer of mind, delving down in advance into the mines whence truth is dug up for the use of centuries to come. The upright, every hair of this veteran, bespeaks any thing but indolence or pampered indulgence. He is an iron man, made for the storm of element, the roar of battle, as well as the clear atmosphere and sunshine of victory.

M'Ilvaine has attained an enviable elevation of religious knowledge and fervor. The current of his piety is broad and deep, rolling along majestically, yet rapidly—silently yet something torrent like, towards the great ocean of natural and heavenly good. His eloquence and his manner in the pulpit are characterized by this enviable yet exalted grandeur. The stream of his argument does not gather in the rocks or leap in broken foam into the vales—it is rather a highland river rolling along the

continuous brow of mountains that girdle a continent.

Beecher's eloquence is like the action of his mind, spasmodic—rending—gigantic. His argument is the struggle at the Olympic games; it is for mastery—acknowledging truth at the same time to be a master both to him and his antagonist. His approaches towards the defence of his adversary are distant, sublime operations. Material disjointed and fragment-like is gathered up from diverse and unconnected regions with a grandeur and profusion quite astonishing. The bearing which this aggregated mass of ruda yet grand material is to have upon the subject is unknown to all but the laborious engineer who toils in the distance amidst the smoke and dust of ancient and modern acquisition. But error may think itself peculiarly fortunate if the master spirit which is ransacking the tombs of history, does not also conjure up the storm of the elements, until the stars in their course shall fight against Siera. Beecher never names his antagonist, he only wars with principles. His lectures on infidelity are proofs of this. He is a merciless antagonist—yet not quite wary enough for the acute Cambridge diviner of the German school.

M'Ilvaine's mind is a well filled, polished magnificent storehouse. His acquisitions are all scholarly and secundum artem. His "Evidence of Christianity," published with great eclat in New York, prove this stratified fecundity of his intellectual reservoir. He is the rising sun, shining more and more and unto a still more perfect day.

Beecher is an admirer of Luther Knox. Whitefield and Wesley. His genius is for a leader. His single-handed faith is like that of a host. Had he lived in stormy times he would have been the idol of one party—the execration of another.

Beecher digs deep into the unexplored mines of argumentation; in wrenching up jewels and golden ore, he will also rend up the strata of porphyry and the foundation rocks. M'Ilvaine will arrange the precious metals and the gems in a faultless constellation, with him the christian virtues are a perfect circle, each borrowing lustre from the other in the due proportions of light and shade. With Beecher each christian virtue that comes under the action of his mind, exalts itself into a vast preponderance, eclipsing for the time being every thing else but Christ. With M'Ilvaine christianity is a broad unbounded expanse, spangled sky; with Beecher it is a sky, deep half of which is suffused with a sun too bright for mortal eyes to gaze upon unveiled—the other half is cloud piled upon cloud, and above the pavilion of the wheels of Providence. With the one, love is the key which unlocks celestial mysteries, with the other faith links the future to the present, and brings down one era of heaven for the inspection of the dweller upon earth.

We carry our antithesis no further. With the peculiarities of doctrine in the creed of either we have nothing to do; that matter lying more especially between them and the Great God who has so richly endowed them with powers to serve him. We have no doubt that both of them bathe each day and each hour in the fountain of salvation opened by Jesus on Calvary; and gaining immortal strength from the waters of life they go out and in as the angels of the churches, while the great west holds on her course to empire.

MECHANICS.

From a very able and eloquent address delivered by Eli Moore, Esq. before the General Trades' Union, New York, in December last, we make the following extracts. We commend them to the attention of every mechanic. The orator's admonitions are wholesome and encouraging.—[Alex. Gaz.]

You will not regard it as ill timed, nor irrelevant to the present occasion, my friends, should I invite your attention for a moment to the important bearing which the useful arts have upon the welfare of society. In order to estimate their importance correctly, it is necessary to contemplate the condition of man as we find him in the state of nature where the arts are unknown, and where the lights of civilization have never dawned upon his path. Whenever man is thus situated, we find him a creature of blind impulse, of passion, and of instinct—of groveling hopes and of low desires; and his wants, like those of the brute, supplied only by the spontaneous productions of Nature—his only covering, a scanty supply of hair—his food the acorn and the loutishme insect—the cavern his dwelling, the earth his couch, and the rock his pillow! The superiority of man's condition, therefore, over that of other animals, is attributed solely to the influence of the mechanic arts; without their aid the native powers of his mind, however great, would never have been developed; and the physical sciences which he has been enabled to master, in a state of civilization, would have still been numbered among the secrets of Nature.

Who were the pioneers of the West? Were they not artificers? Were not the forests made to bow beneath the stroke of the axe?—The stubborn glebe to yield to the hoe and the plough-share? Was not the harvest gathered with the reaping hook? the grain converted into flour by the mill or the mortar? and the raw material into fabrics by the wheel and the

loom, and fashioned into garments with the shears and the needle? The game of the forest, and of the prairie, secured with the trap and the rifle? The habitation, erected by means of the trowel, the hammer and the saw? Unquestionably, without the agency of the arts, the adventurer must have returned disappointed; or perished in the enterprise. Placed in a country with a rigid climate, a stubborn soil, and want, starvation, and death, must be his destiny. No country can be cleared and settled, no colony founded, without the aid of the mechanic arts. First settlers, therefore, are as much dependant upon the useful arts, for their subsistence, comfort, and welfare, as are the plants of the field, for their life and growth, upon the light of the sun, and the dews of heaven?

Will you meet me with the excuse, that your early opportunities in life were limited—that you have no time for improvement—that it is too late to enter the lists for distinction? and that you must, therefore, be content to live and die in obscurity? Such are the common apologies of the indolent, the spiritless, and the dissolute. Let no such pretences, therefore be made by members of the "Trades' Union." Would you have your ambition fired, your hopes elevated or your resolution strengthened, by glorious example? Then contemplate, for a moment, the history of those illustrious men, whose names stand as "landmarks on the cliffs of time," and who like yourselves, were mechanics and artists.

Franklin, who astonished and confounded the schoolmen of Europe, and with impunity dallied with the lightning of heaven, was once an obscure journeyman printer. His elevation was the result of his own efforts. Roger Sherman, one of the most extraordinary men of the extraordinary age in which he lived—and William Gifford, the author of the *Bariad* and *Miaviad*, were both shoemakers. George Walton, the distinguished patriot and jurist of Georgia, acquired his education by torch light, during the term of apprenticeship to a carpenter! General Knox was a bookbinder—and General Greene, (the second Washington), a blacksmith. But we are not limited to the past for examples. Our distinguished townsman, Frazer, was a common stone mason. As a sculptor, he now stands unequalled in this country—and as self-taught artist, unsurpassed by any in the world.

Would you enjoy the fame of those illustrious men? Then follow their example, and imitate their virtues. Like them, be diligent—be honest—be firm—be indefatigable. Pursue knowledge with a diligence that never tires and with a perseverance that never falters; and honor and glory and happiness will be your reward! You have no longer an excuse why you should not prosper and flourish, both as a body, and as individuals. You know your rights, and consequently, feel your strength. If mortification and defeat should attend you, blame not your fellow men—the cause will be found within yourselves. Neither blame your country—the fault will not be her's. No, no, no—Land of Genius—Land of Refuge—Land of the Brave and Free!—thy sons have no cause to reproach thee! All thy deserving children find favor in thine eyes—support on thine arm, and protection in thy bosom!

AN ACTIVE SCHOOLMASTER.

We do not remember ever to have seen a more complete exhibition of the system to which this belongs, than in the following extract from the German "Conversations Lexicon," the basis of the "Encyclopedia Americana."

Haberle and Neuman relate, that John J. Haberle, the schoolmaster of a small Saxon town, during the 61 years and 7 months in which he performed the duties of his office, according to a moderate calculation, gave the youth entrusted to his charge; 911,517 blows with a stick—24,010 strokes with a rod—20,989 ferulings—136,615 blows with the hand—18,235 slaps upon the chops—7908 boxes on the ears—1,115,800 raps on the head, and 12,763 notabones with the Bible, Catechism, Psalm Book and Grammar, 777 times became boys knelt upon peas; and 613 times upon a three cornered piece of wood. His obliged 5001 scholars to wear the picture of an ass upon the breast; 1707 to hold out the rod; not to mention the punishments which were inflicted extempore. Of the blows, with a stick, 800,000 were for not learning Latin vocabularies and of the strokes with a rod 7,600 were for not learning passages of the bible & hymns.

Without discussing the truth of an account taken from a work of so grave a character as the "Conversations Lexicon," or attempting to suppress the smile it will excite in our readers, we could almost weep when we think of the abuses we have ourselves more than once known. We only give place to this curious calculation, from recollecting the habits of some distinguished masters of the old school, whose ferule and "haws" are now the food of worms. We shall never forget one, the shadow of whose authority made us quail, who applied the little instrument we have named, with us three told him, for every error in Latin quantity which occurred in a recitation! To reckon his blows 'not to mention those inflicted extempore,'

would we fear, be almost hopeless.

One of our friends well remembers his receiving such severe blows in childhood for forgetting his lesson, that his mother was compelled to apply remedies. And not many days have passed, since we heard of a poor boy who asked why it was that when the master boxed his ears, his head turned; and he could scarcely hear what the master said—a discipline to which a whole class were sometimes subjected! Are teachers, indeed, ignorant that such blows may produce deafness, and that they almost necessarily give rise to a temporary confusion of memory?—[Annals of Education.]

The Cossack and the Panther. Mogol Tartary is cold and rugged in the extreme, and often dangerous to the traveller, in consequence of the great number of wild animals that inhabit it. A singular rencontre took place, some time since, in the neighborhood of the Chinese frontier, between a Cossack and a panther, an animal which is exceedingly rare in that country. A young Cossack, inspecting one day a track in the woods, and observing the footsteps of an animal which were strange to him, returned to communicate the circumstance to his father, who mounted his horse, with an axe in his hand, and followed by his dog, went in search of him. He was soon discovered between some rocks, whence he retreated to another lair, but was pursued by the Cossack. As the latter approached, the animal made a spring upon the horse, placing one foot upon his forehead and the other on his hind part, with his mouth between; widely opened upon his pursuer, who from the dreadful urgency of the case thrust his left hand and arm down his throat, and, with his axe, at length destroyed him. The intrepid fellow's arm was however so much lacerated that he has entirely lost the use of it. The animal which proved to be a panther, was subsequently sent to St. Petersburg, where it is now preserved in the museum; and his imperial majesty directed that the Cossack should be provided for, as a recompense for the injury sustained in this extraordinary conflict. [Londoa Times.]

General Putnam.—During the war in Canada between the French and English, when Gen. Amherst was marching across the country to Canada, the army coming to one of the lakes which they were obliged to pass, found the French had an armed vessel of 12 guns upon it. The General was in great distress—his boats were no match for her, and she alone was capable of sinking his whole army, in the situation in which it was placed. Gen. Putnam came to him and said, "General, that ship must be taken." "Ay," says Amherst, "I would give the world if she was taken." "I will take her," says Putnam. Amherst smiled and asked how? "Give me some wedges, a beetle, (a large wooden hammer or mallet, used for driving wedges,) and a few men of my own choice. Amherst could not conceive how an armed vessel was to be taken by four or five men, a beetle and wedges. However, he granted Putnam's request. When night came, Putnam, with his materials and men, stole quietly in a boat under the vessel's stern, and in an instant drove in the wedges behind the rudder in the little cavity between the rudder and the ship, and left her. In the morning the sails were seen fluttering about, she was adrift in the middle of the lake, and being presently blown ashore, she was easily taken.

A Manufacturing Town. A sturdy looking farmer from Vermont, was lately passing along one of our streets, just as a host of uproarious littleurchins were let out of school. Two or three of the larger boys were dragging along in a high glee a huge wicker basket placed on a sled in which were deposited for safe keeping some three or four of these miniature editions of men and women. "By golly!" exclaimed the astonished Vermont, "Lowell is a manufacturing place!—Humph! Children by basket fulls!" [Lowell Journal.]

The following from the Methuen, Mass. Isis, contains too much wit to be lost:

"Thanks to St. Patrick," said an Irishman the other day, "there is now an excuse for every thing. I can get no pay for my work, for my boss says his being out of money is all owing to the removal of the deposits. The butcher failed the other day and we're out of meat, and he said it was all owing to the removal of the deposits. He could get no money to buy cattle, and if he could the cattle all had the black tongue, and the whole was owing to the removal of the deposits. And oh, faith, my wife feel down and broke her leg the other day and I got drunk on the occasion, and then was hauled up before a magistrate. 'There I found every thing was going against me; till as good luck would have it, the very thing itself popped into my head; and so I made up a long face, and says I, may I please your honor all this business comes from the removal of the deposits, it is all owing to that.' 'Ah,' said the magistrate, and he was a good man, for I see his countenance altered in a moment, 'have you been oppressed too by the removal of the deposits?' well, well, that alters the case—poor man, that rash measure has ruined almost all of

us—you are discharged." "Faith," said I, "thanks to your worship, and God bless the good man who removed the deposits, so that every body might find something to lay all the blame to."

Companionship.—Though we were to visit the most sublime and beautiful terrestrial scenes and be witness to every joy which their sparkling fountain affords; though we were to explore every star, and contemplate the mine of glories contained in the visible universe; could we enter the third heavens, and survey that indescribable sublimity which enraptures glorified seraphs, yet without a companion to share with us the contemplation, the stream of earthly joys would freeze, and stagnate, the glories of creation would fade away, and even Heaven's exhaustless treasures would lose their captivations of charms. The strongest argument which can be held out to man to cultivate his intellectual and moral powers, is that he shall enjoy the reward of his exertions in concert with the purest and most illustrious spirits that have ornamented earth; and that shall never cease to impart their benefits in a world that never dies.

Refinement.—As those who associate with the best society, contract an intelligence and grace unknown to the untutored, so they who are most conversant with the best writers, converse on subjects with a fluency and clearness to which the literary novice is a stranger. If a person's character may be estimated generally by that of his companions, how much more readily may we detect the character of the intellect by the standing of the authors with whom it habitually communes? It is here only that we may always frequent whatever society we please, here banish all intruders inimical to our sentiments and tastes; and let the world frown as it may, here are no casts to forbid our communion, provided we have only the faculties and virtues to constitute us members of the intellectual circle.

Periodical Authorship. There is no labor more destructive to health than that of periodical literature, and in no species of mental application or even of manual employment, is the wear and tear of body so early and so severely felt. The readers of those light articles which appear to cost so little labor in the publications of this day, are little aware how many constitutions are broken down in the service of literary taste!—[Dr. Johnston.]

The Gospel. The Gospel of Jesus Christ is a system fraught with benevolence; full of interest and meaning, and exceedingly important, because of its special bearing upon the happiness of man, both here and hereafter. It exhibited in an eminently superior manner all that is great and grand, and sublime in heaven and on earth. It holds converse with eternity, and develops the mysterious workings of providence, which had for ages been hidden from the keen gaze of the wisest of the ancients. It embraces the history of the creation of the world and of man—his fall—the promise of a Savior—the preparations for the fulfillment of that promise—the birth of Christ—his labors, sufferings, and cruel death—his resurrection and ascension—the coming of the Holy Ghost. It holds up man as a partner with the deity, traces his various relations to God, to other beings and himself—his high standing in the scale of intelligence—the origin of the soul and its immortality. But what stamps a dignity upon it above all other religions, is the grandeur of its object; even the moral revolution of our world—an object truly worthy of its author, God, and commensurate with his power and ability to accomplish. To this end all the springs of pure beneficence, kindness and mercy, are broken up in Jesus Christ, and a wide field open for the rich streams of salvation to flow freely to the hearts of all men. In short, the Gospel brings a message of peace and good will direct from the throne of God, sealed with his signet by the blood of Jesus Christ.

M.

(From the Eastern Argus.)

The following, says the Washington Globe, is given to the public as a specimen of the means that are resorted to by the friends of the Bank to force a restoration of the deposits. Similar letters, we are informed, are sent constantly by the mails, not only to the President, but to those of his confidential friends who are known to accord with him in the steps which have been taken to prevent the recharter of the Bank.

It was on the receipt of one of these letters, that the President is reported to have said—"I know not what can compensate a public officer for neglecting to perform a conscientious duty—but I am sure it is not the addition of a few years to an old man's life."

New York, Feb. 9, 1834.

Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, &c.

SIR:—This is to inform you that I, one of a number of young men of this city who have conspired your death, unknown to my colleagues, write this to warn you of this plot, not from any intention to benefit you thereby, but solely for

the good of my country—a step, which influenced as we are, by sentiments of pure patriotism, myself and associates have deemed advisable for the welfare of our much-abused country. I recommend you to revoke, as soon as possible, all the opinions, declarations, and proclamations which have emanated from you relative to the rechartering of, and removing the government deposits from the Bank of the United States. The alternative will most assuredly be your death.

Three of our number, elected by chance, will proceed in the course of the present month, to the Capitol, there to put in execution the design entrusted to their hands. Even should one attempt fail, do not think to escape, for we are firmly resolved to free our country from the hands of a despot. To conclude—"Beware of the Ides of March."

To Gen. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America.

I am very sorry to inform you that if the Deposits are not replaced, and the Bank of the United States is not rechartered, by the fourth of March next, you will be a dead man by the 15th day of March, 1834. Now, my Dear Sir, I hope you will act wisely, and recharter the said Bank, for if you do not, the United States will lose one of her best Presidents and Generals that has been known in America. There has been a private meeting held, and the plan is all laid out for doing the above mentioned. I am a signer of the above meeting, but I could not engage in such a thing before I acquainted your honor of the above plan.

Your humble servant,

A DEMOCRAT.

[The above letter is post-marked Philadelphia, Feb. 8.]

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

Philadelphia, Feb. 8th 1834.

Sir:—The writer of this anonymous communication feels it his duty to apprise you, that it is seriously contemplated by a few individuals in this city, to adopt measures for the diabolical purpose of ASSASSINATING the venerable Chief Magistrate of our Union.

A. J. Donelson, Esq.

Washington, D. C.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MARCH 4, 1834.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Democratic members of the Legislature was held at Augusta on the 20th ult. at which Robert P. Dunlap was unanimously nominated as a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor. We have as yet seen no detailed account of the proceedings published. This nomination will meet the hearty approbation of the whole democracy of our State. We should hardly think that the opposition would be at the trouble of nominating a candidate, since even they can find so little to disapprove in the conduct of our present chief magistrate. Their regular candidate has withdrawn himself from the field, and it is hardly worth while for them to attempt to supply his place. We hope, however, that they will rally their broken forces, set up their standard and recall the stragglers and fill up their ranks with those whose only principle being self interest, "hunts them for adhering to any party longer than they can rule it." We can spare them many such from those who once acted with us; and still have enough left to give us the victory. It is true that the event of the last fall elections has rather discouraged the zeal of those who tried the experiment of destroying the democratic party. They are now willing to return and wait for a more favorable opportunity of making a new attempt. As their treachery was unsuccessful it is to be called an honest difference of opinion. Defeat has convinced them of their error.

We shall publish the proceedings of the convention if we should be able to obtain them.

RESIGNATION OF MR. RIVES.

This gentleman's resignation of his seat in the U. S. Senate, because his political principles and the convictions of his own mind were at variance with the instructions of the Legislature of his State is a proud exemplification of the soundness of his democratic principles. Deeply as all his friends and the democratic party throughout the country must regret the loss of his valuable services in that body where he has been so distinguished a member, yet we know not but the value of his example will be an ample equivalent for all the services he might have rendered by remaining there. He shows a devotion to principle worthy of the "Old Dominion" in her best days. Supposing Messrs. Sprague, Bell and others who have violated the instructions of their constituents capable of feeling or not entirely destitute of some lingering remains of the principles they once professed, the magnanimous conduct of Mr. Rives must have been a most cutting rebuke to their love of office. It is truly refreshing in these times to meet with such a bright example of devotion to principles. It inspires fresh vigor into the hearts of those who are struggling to save the

country from the corruption and ambition of the unprincipled to find that there are those in the high places of our country who dare to be honest and consistent, to whom the consciousness of doing right is dearer than the trappings and emoluments of office. This conduct of Mr. Rives will meet the applause of the honest of all parties though it may be sneered at by those who dare not imitate and cannot appreciate it.

The Bank discussion in the House of Representatives in Congress which has occupied that body for more than seventy days, has been brought to a close by the call for the previous question, which call was sustained by a majority of four. The main question was then put and carried against the Bank by a majority of thirty-two. The Bank hirelings with that effrontery which none less corrupt could attain, tell their readers that the vote on sustaining the call of the previous question is the test of the strength of the parties. Such an absurdity can impose upon no one. We do not suppose that any vote yet taken in reference to this subject shows the true strength of the parties, but we do think that the votes show a decided majority in favor of the administration and the people and against the Bank. It seems settled that this monster of corruption which has attempted to set the government at defiance and to extort a recharter from the distresses of the people has nothing to hope from the present Congress.

The Committee on the unfinished business of our Legislature have reported that a recess may be had by the tenth instant. We had not expected an earlier adjournment. As to the laws that have been enacted during the present session, we cannot undertake to speak of them with assurance until they shall have been published, for we have but an imperfect idea of what has been done.

Legislature of Maine.

FOURTEENTH SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Feb. 27.

Preamble and Resolve laid upon the table by Mr. Prescott, in relation to the alteration of the counties of Lincoln, Cumberland, Oxford, Kennebec and Somerset, read and laid on the table.

Remonstrance of Benjamin Underwood, read and referred in concurrence; resolve in favor of Moses True, passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

Resolve for the benefit of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, came up from the House. Mr. Groton moved to nonconcur with the House and to insist on their former vote to engross the same.

This was advocated by the mover, Messrs. Bradbury and Pierce.

The latter was convinced that it was impossible to get a grant in favor of any institution of literature, science or benevolence. When any gentleman said he was in favor of a measure, he began to look out for a blow.

Look at the bill for internal improvement. Many gentlemen said they were friends to that measure, yet violently opposed it. It reminded him of the words used by the man who murdered the chief general of the Israelites, "Art thou in wealth my brother?" It is said that we must do something for primary schools. Was not \$170,000 something? If a tax could not be laid for the support of literary institutions, how were they to be maintained? They must go down. If gentlemen opposed to specific grants will devise some means, he should vote for it. The Bank tax generally had been intended for this purpose, but had been diverted from its proper channel, and bestowed on primary schools where the benefit was trivial. He was willing to be taxed for the support of a high school in each County. He hoped for the credit of each member and for the credit of the Board that they would not agree with the House.

Mr. Tobin opposed the grant because the school was sectarian. If a denomination erects a school it was bound to support it. There are now in the State no schools that are free from Sectarianism. But let it be known that the Legislature will not aid such, and we shall soon have schools that are not sectarian.

Mr. Knowlton also opposed the motion. The vote was then taken, and the motion of Mr. Groton sustained.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Feb. 27.

Mr. Washburn moved to lay on the table and advocated his motion.

Resolve establishing a Board of Internal Improvements came from the committee on engrossed bills.

Mr. Pierce said he hoped the motion to lay upon the table would not prevail. This Resolve had been fully discussed. The battle had been fairly fought and won. The motion was an attack upon the Resolve on its final passage—a course contrary to parliamentary usage—uncourteous, unfair, and never to be resorted to except for extraordinary reasons. A heat was a heat. Gentlemen had fought the Resolve manfully and boldly through its preliminary stages, their votes were recorded against it, they should be content. For one, he could not consent, unless driven to it—to go over another discussion of the merits of this Resolve. [Cries of Aye.]

He relied upon the unchanged opinions recorded in previous votes, and upon the feeling of disapprobation with which this unusual attack upon the Resolve must be regarded by the House.

The motion was further advocated by Mr. Washburn of Livermore, and O'Brien of Machias, but did not prevail.

The question thus returned on its final passage. Some debate occurred. Mr. McClintock called the previous question and the result was sustained. The main question was then put, and the Resolve finally passed by the following vote: Yeas 80. Nays 73.

23d CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

Thursday, Feb. 18.

In Senate. Mr. Tyler presented the memorial of a number of the inhabitants of Richmond, Va. asking Congress to adopt measures to relieve the distresses of the community, and asserting the cause of the distress to be the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States. Mr. Tyler also presented a memorial from inhabitants of Franklin, Va. Mr. Bibb presented resolutions of the House of Representatives of Kentucky, protesting against the power exercised by the President of the United States, in causing the public moneys to be removed from the Bank of the U. S. and complaining of the use of the veto power by the Executive. Mr. Wilkins having resumed his remarks, on the removal of the deposits, and after justifying the measures, at length, proceeded to explain the effect which the system of cash duties had in producing the prevailing distress, when he gave way at half past 3 o'clock to Mr. Mangum, who observed that a meeting was about assembling in the Supreme Court room, in consequence of the melancholy death of Mr. Wirt, which had just taken place, and with the permission of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, he would move that the Senate adjourn.—Adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Gorman presented a report from the minority of the committee of Ways and Means on the subject of the Pension Agency by the Bank of the United States, which was referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. J. Q. Adams submitted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House a statement of the facts relating to the disallowance by the officers of the Treasury, of a payment made by the Bank of the United States under instructions from the Commissioner of Pensions, referred to in the letter of the President of the Bank of the U. S. to the Secretary of War, &c.

The House then took up the resolution submitted by Mr. Gilmer, of Georgia:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House all correspondence which he may have had, or information in his possession, in relation to the death of Hardeman Owens, a citizen of Alabama, who was lately put to death by a party of regular soldiers, &c.

After some debate, the resolution was agreed to.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Sevier, to suspend patents of lands, and that submitted by Mr. Foot, to organize the Treasury Department, were agreed to.

Removal of the Deposits.—The House resumed the consideration of the motion to refer the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the deposits to the Committee of Ways and Means.

After spending two hours and a half, in starting and settling points of order, and calling the yeas and nays for an adjournment, the previous question was carried by a vote of 130 yeas to 98 nays.—[Bost. Post.]

Persons holding correspondence with others in the British provinces will read the following official letter from the Post Master General with pleasure:—

Post Office Department,

14th Feb. 1834.

Sir,—It being officially communicated to me, that instructions have been received from His Britannic Majesty's Postmaster General in London, directing the Postmaster at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, to account to the Post Office Department of the U. States for all United States postages on Newspapers and Pamphlets, as letters paying through his office for the Province of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Islands; and that he is prepared fully to carry them into effect—you will consider the requirement of demanding newspaper postages to be paid in advance on Newspapers and Pamphlets from said Provinces, revoked and you will mail and despatch said newspapers and pamphlets as you did prior to the receipt of the order of the 15th August, 1833.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. T. BARRY, P. M. General

To S. L. GOVERNOR, Esq. P. M. N. York.

The Boston Courier, but the other day, denounced the President as the restorer of the publican party in the United States. The Southern Banner, in the following article, almost simultaneously with the Boston attack, congratulates the country upon the striking analogies existing between the Jefferson and Jackson eras in our Government. When friends and enemies concur in all quarters of the Union, in ascribing to the President the "bringing back the Government to its republican track," we may well anticipate a happy and prosperous period of sunshine, in this as in the former epoch, after the storm shall have subsided.—[Washington Globe.]

There is a strong and marked coincidence between the principles and circumstances which elevated Mr. Jefferson, and those which elevated General Jackson; as well as between their respective administrations. They both were elected under a pledge to the people to redeem the government from the ruinous effects of Federal misrule—the one was elected over the elder as was the other over the younger Adams. Mr. Jefferson effected a thorough revolution throughout every department of the Government; General Jackson has done the same—the first restored the constitution to something like its original purity; the latter has, regardless of consequences, attempted the same thing. And in their exertion to accomplish those noble ends, they both had to encounter factions the most shameless, daring, and determined. Mr. Jefferson, in carrying out the principles which elevated him to power, met with and overcame the most formidable obstacles;—among which were the assumption of undivided sovereignty by the States—he was compelled to call upon the Congress of the United States for power to enforce the laws within some of those undivided sovereignties. General Jackson has been compelled to do the same. The applications of both were granted, and a proclamation and force bill against the conspiracies of individual States, distinctively marked both administrations. Mr. Jefferson triumphed over the clamors and persecutions of disaffected Federalists; and General Jackson is destined to triumph over the various combinations of factions of the present day, whose principles are the same, whether known under the cognomen of National Republicans, American System, or Nullification.

Since writing the above we have received the speech of Mr. Cambreleng, of New York, on the subject of the deposits. The following extract from it, bears us triumphantly out in the sentiments above advanced, touching the principles and practices of General Jackson and his administration.

"Were I to vindicate the conduct of the President of the United States, I would defend him as he would defend himself, were he now arranged at your bar. I would protect him with no Treasury shield. I would evade no question—shun no responsibility. I would tell you he had discharged a great public duty, a duty assigned him by the Constitution—an authority paramount to all your laws, particularly one which never rested on any constitutional foundation; and more especially, an act which, whether constitutional or not, has been violated by the party for whose benefit it was intended. I would ask you, who there is now living who has done more to establish the authority of the Constitution? When the President came into office, he found this hall thronged with able and eloquent men, advocating the very doctrines which are now repudiated. When a gentleman from Virginia—that State which never has abandoned the Constitution—rose to make a constitutional argument, it excited a smile of ridicule or derision. But now, how changed the scene! We are all constitutionalists—we are roused at the slightest infraction, real or imaginary, of the laws or the Constitution. The tendency to consolidation is not only arrested, but we seem to be rushing to the opposite extreme. To whom are we indebted for this change? To whom but that man who dared to 'assume the responsibility'—who ventured to appeal from the decision of Congress to the judgment of his country—to him who has been the instrument in the hands of the people, of effecting a great civil revolution. Yet, sir, he found at the commencement of his administration every department of the Government contaminated with unconstitutional doctrines—he found a fabric of Government erected here, of which the basis was the Bank of the United States—the superstructure the tariff and a national system of internal improvements. We have seen the parts of the edifice give way, till nothing remains but the foundation—the gentleman from South Carolina's 'rock of adamant.' Nothing remains, sir, but the Bank of the United States. On that question the President has discharged his duty—the people have ratified his decision—it now only remains for their representatives to put this question forever at rest. That opportunity is now presented."

The following extract from the Washington correspondence of the Portland Argus, sets the panic and its origin in a proper light.

[Daily Age.]

The evidences of an existing pressure in the money market are coming in upon Congress from various quarters. But none of them appear to change a single mind from the belief, that the whole is attributable to the extraordinary and unnecessary curtailments of the U. S. Bank, and the panic generated for effects by the friends of that institution. Before Congress came together—and before Webster, Clay, and others sounded the alarm of pressure—of distress—of lost confidence, of threatened bankruptcy and the like, the people neither heard, felt, or knew any thing of either. Here is the starting point of the whole—the children in which all the bubbles have been generated. The time will come, when every individual who sinks under the present pressure, or falls a victim to the operations of the present "panic," will see clearly that he owes his downfall to the insidious alarms that have been sounded, and to the destructive policy in which the Bank has been encouraged, by Webster, Clay, and a few other political fortune hunters. Nay, the time will come, when he will curse the ill-starred influence of those men, and recur with just commendation to the sound and patriotic principles which have actuated President Jackson and his friends in putting down the dangerous money monopoly and power which has been suffered

to grow up in our government, in the shape of a bank of thirty-five millions capital.

A rumor is afloat here to-day, that one of the Bank committees who were sent from New York or Philadelphia to operate upon Congress, were so operated upon by Congress in the course of a few days stay here, as to be convinced that the Bank had nothing to hope, for by pursuing its late curtailings, panic policy; and that said committee returned and have caused this conviction to be spread most humbly before his gracious highness, Mr. President Bidle, who mercifully consented to bring the Bank back into something like fair, generous and appropriate dealing. If this be so, the pressure and the panic will soon be over. I have reasons for believing that there is much truth in the rumor.

I understand from the papers that a memorial is circulating in Portland for signatures, asking Congress to interfere in some shape and relieve the distress of the community. But what can Congress do! Give up the government to the pleasure of the Bank? Congress has no money to lend. Why not alter the address of the memorial so as to have it run to the President and Directors of the U. S. Bank, recommending, nay petitioning, if you please, that corporation to return back to its former business policy, and to thus resume its discountings and relieve the public? These gentlemen have it in their power to undo the evil they have been perpetrating, and to remove the distress they have been generating. This process would at once open the eyes of all as to the true cause of all the existing troubles in the money market, and all would see that it is the Bank and not the administration that is accountable for the whole. It would further demonstrate to the American people the mortifying condition into which a moneyed corporation has been able to reduce them. They would see themselves brought into the attitude of supplicants to a banking corporation, an attitude which the sword and musketry of tyranny once sought in vain to place them in. After one or two such mortifying exhibitions, methinks all would be of the same mind with President Jackson and Secretary Taney, as to the impropriety of tolerating a great moneyed corporation under a government like that which is yet the boast of American freemen.

THE BANK ORDER.

We are highly gratified to learn that the Directors of the Louisville Branch Bank have determined to 'take the responsibility' of refusing to carry the late order of the parent bank into execution. The Directors here have the feelings of men—of western citizens—and could not be induced under any circumstances to consent to be instrumental in enforcing an order that would have proved ruinous to their fellow citizens.

The oppressive orders of the Bank cannot be enforced in this section of the Union. We were heretofore desolated by her imprudence. We will not now be ruined by unnecessary and unexpected exactions. This is the determination of the people—and it will be adhered to. Louisville (Ky.) Advertiser.

The Directors deserve approbation. "They have the feelings of men—of western citizens," and will not be the agents of ruin to their neighbors and friends. We have pleasure in expressing our firm belief that the directors of our Branch also, will obey the dictates of justice and humanity, rather than those of the bank, and that as "men and citizens" of New York, they will not enforce longer the orders that have worked such disaster among us—even though those orders be not rescinded, as we anticipate they will.

There is no positive information as to the proposed extent of the operations at Louisville, but we may form a guess perhaps from those at Nashville. The Branch at the latter place had a capital of one million, and its discounts had ranged from one and a half to two millions; but when the great extension of the western loans were made, it threw out no less than five millions. At length came the time for making distress, and in the course of not many months, this vast amount was curtailed to within less than one million—and if Nashville was not left a ruin, and desolate, by this tremendous operation, it was solely because Tennessee had fortunately established her large state bank, which just then coming into operation, replaced the accommodation so insidiously extended and then wickedly withdrawn, by the Branch. If the operations at Louisville bore any proportion to those here adverted to, we may then estimate the importance of the resolution adopted by the directors of that Branch.

[N. Y. Standard.]

This Boston Gazette states that the Banks of that city, with the exception of two or three, that are known to be under the control of some of the Directors of the Branch Bank, have agreed to discount more liberally than they have been able to do for two or three months past. This state of things, according to the Gazette, has been brought about by the exertions of a number of enterprising and wealthy merchants. [Argus.]

An unpleasant bed-fellow.—A boy once complained to his brother, for taking half the bed. "And why not?" said the mother; "he's entitled to half, ain't he?" "Yes, ma'am," said the boy; "but how should you like to have him take out all the soft for his half?"—He will have his half out of the middle! and I have to sleep both sides of him!—[N. Y. Mirror.]

Ex-Governor Lincoln of Massachusetts, has been elected to Congress from the district lately represented by Gov. Davis.

After a d month, the p on yesterday as to the dis for removing question was Mr. Muhlen off until half der,—calling years and n The foxy B after all its d was fairly kil were, howev who came in The vote st ninety-eight bers who will the Bank, w report of the and the final removal of If the profe trusted, the w Mr. McDuff the renewal of creation of n the present H ity of FIFT States that c

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THE RESULT.

After a debate running far into the third month, the previous question was at last taken on yesterday, in the House of Representatives, as to the disposition of the Secretary's reasons for removing the deposits. The previous question was called precisely at one o'clock, by Mr. Muhlenberg, but the opposition fought it off until half past three, by moving points of order, calling for calls of the House—for the yeas and nays on an adjournment, &c., &c.—The foxy Bank was, however, hunted down after all its doublings, and, in hunter's phrase, was fairly killed by good dinner time. There were, however, six of the backers of the Bank, who came in at the death with the victors.—The vote stood, one hundred and thirty to ninety-eight. Take off from this the six members who will probably vote with the friends of the Bank, when the question recurs upon the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the final majority against the Bank on the removal of the deposits is given.

If the professions of the Nullifiers are to be trusted, the whole party, with the exception of Mr. McDuffie, is not to be counted against the renewal of the present Bank charter, or the creation of any national Bank. There is in the present House of Representatives, a majority of FIFTY against any Bank of the United States that can be devised.

With regard to the removal of the deposits, the vote of yesterday is absolutely decisive.—There is a majority of at least 16 to 20 which nothing can shake. Argument has been exhausted under the auspices for the Bank. Its crimes have been screened from scrutiny, while an incessant attack has been carried on against the lines of the Hero of New Orleans; panic has been excited throughout all the commercial cities; clamor has defenestrated the public ear; treachery has been busy; hope of promised booty has operated in all quarters of the country; and remonstrances, memorials, petitions, signed by multitudes, or purporting to be so, have been poured in upon the House; but all in vain.—[Washington Globe.]

(From the Daily Age.)

Mr. Rives's Resignation. An example. We have been permitted to make the following extract of a letter dated,

Washington, February 22d.

"We have had a brilliant display of Democratic principles in the Senate to-day. Mr. Rives, one of the Senators from Virginia, received instructions to vote for the restoration of the Deposits, &c. He addressed the Senate to-day, and resigned his seat. Sprague, Southard, Ewing and others were thunderstruck—their mortification during Mr. Rives's remark is described as apparent and overwhelming."

By his resignation, Mr. Rives has shown himself to be in truth a disciple of the father of Democracy. However much we regret the loss of his talents and integrity in the Senate, we can but admire the fidelity to principle, manifested by his resignation.—How cutting a rebuke must it have been to those Senators who have year after year misrepresented their constituents, and disobeyed the express instructions of their several States! How forcible must have been the contrast, even to their minds between his magnanimity, and their craven spirit; between his sacrifice of office to principle, and their sacrifice of principle to office.

Accounts from Washington announce the melancholy intelligence of the death of Hon. William Wirt, in that city on the 18th inst.—His disorder, we understand was the inflammation of the Brain. In the death of Mr. Wirt, the nation has been deprived of one of her most worthy and useful citizens—and society of one of its brightest ornaments. A meeting was called in the Supreme Court room immediately after his death, to adopt arrangements for his funeral. The Senate was engaged on the deposit question, and Mr. Wilkins was addressing it in favor of their removal from the U. S. Bank when he gave way to a motion to adjourn. Mr. Wirt was in the 69th year of his age. [Saco Dem.]

Congress.—In the Senate on Wednesday among the various memorials presented in relation to the Deposits and the Bank, were two from Pennsylvania, one on each side of the agitated question, but both of them so disrespectful and objectionable in their language, that the Senate would not allow them to be printed, but ordered them to be laid on the table. One of them called the Senate an aristocratic body, and the other abused the Vice President.

The New York Daily Advertiser of Saturday, says:—"Considerable activity appears among the Auctioneers, and hopes are entertained that the approaching spring business will open with considerable activity. The merchants have been so long idle, with heavy expenses, and had nothing but disasters to mourn over, that there is every disposition to engage in active business, should there be the least chance." [Argus.]

A few days since, we noticed an auction sale of Real Estate, wood land, in this town. The average price, we stated at about \$10 per acre. Our information was derived from a gentleman who was present at the close of the sale, and received that sum as the average from the seller himself. We have since heard it asserted, for sake of effect, doubtless, that the average was but little above \$7 per acre.

If the lands, 1200 acres, sold for seven dollars per acre, it was an excellent sale; and \$1 an acre higher than the same lands were offered at, to the Editor of this paper, last July, for one fifth, cash in sixty days, and residue in one, two, three, and four years on interest. He selected, and purchased 400 acres, out of the whole tract, about 2000 acres, at an average price of \$7.50 per acre. The public can judge if real estate has fallen in Bangor, since last July.—[Bangor Republican.]

A meeting of the citizens of Bangor was held Monday last, to see whether they would accept the Act incorporating that town as a City. The vote was as follows—Affirmative 520—Negative 118.—[Argus.]

Bangor was illuminated on the evening after voting to accept the City Charter—guns were also fired, and there was considerable clatter on the occasion. The Bangor Republican seems to think they would hardly speak to a Portland man now—nothing short of New York or Boston must come nigh them.—[Port. Cour.]

It appears to be a prevailing impression, says the N. Y. Standard, that the "Committee of twenty-five persons, appointed to confer with the State and National Banks, with a view to produce concert and harmony of action," will be able to do much towards improving the condition of the money market.

A Resolve passed to be engrossed in the Senate on Saturday, giving the Maine Wesleyan Seminary one thousand dollars to be paid in April next.

Cheap Printing.—A correspondent of the Christian Mirror writes from New York as follows:

They have a press at Albany that prints monthly some 250,000 copies of a single periodical, The Temperance Recorder. I was informed there, they could print the New Testament for three or four cents a copy, and bind and sell it by the quantity for 6 cents. Onward, onward, then, O ye printers—but woe to us, poor readers.—Dear me there is a deluge of books coming in upon us—and never an ark in which a man may save himself from the devastating flood. The Messrs. Harpers alone, in this city, if I recollect right, are kindly presenting us with nearly 1500 volumes per day.

"Who'd be an Editor?"—The Providence City Gazette contains the two following paragraphs:

The gentlemen who sleep over this office, are politely requested to omit vomiting on the stairs. Such acts are not exactly the clean thing by no means whatsoever."

I particularly request Captain Jones to return my poker, and a couple of baskets of stone coal, which by some way or other crept from my office into his.

Something in a name.—Mr. Salt, the American traveller, used to tell of himself, that at his birth, his father meant to name him Peter, but a friend of his objected to the name, alleging that when he went to school, he would get no other appellation but *Saltpetre*.

(From the Boston Statesman.)

Washington, Feb. 14, 1834. It has been the most delightful day we have had this season. "If I could imprison, and transmit it in an epistle to my friends in New England, franked, what thanks would they not bestow on me for such a blessing! But there is no way or means of realizing such an enjoyment, but coming here after it; and suffering a few days fog and mud, as a sort of relief to set off the picture."

It has been a general muster of beauty and fashion—and the parade has taken place on Pennsylvania Avenue during the whole day.—Cards and calls and promenades, however, are not the only things that have been going on in the city.

The Senate has exhibited a scene of intense interest to-day. The North Carolina Resolutions, against the removal of the Deposits, under discussion last Tuesday when the death of Judge Bouldin was announced, were called up to-day; and Mr. Preston out-did himself in a speech, under favor of the resolutions, against the President, eloquent and acrimonious to the last degree of oil of vitriol and gall of bitterness. Mr. Clay followed suit, and made a speech against the Albany Regency, in which he outspoke Mr. Preston, and demonstrated, in his usual figurative manner, that all the power was a strife for ascendancy between the *Hill street* Bank of the Regency, and the independent Bank of Chesnut street. He had something of a personal encounter with Mr. Wright, by bestowing upon him some of his low, choice epithets, which no gentleman can cast back without losing the *caste* of a gentleman. The opposition are, perfectly desperate; but I hope the administration will keep their temper, and never think of justifying themselves by any of those examples of violence and indecency, which are constantly before them. Mr. Clay affects to be a peace-maker; and when any bickering takes place that he happens to have no hand in, he pitches his pipes in the voice of a "suckling dove," and bills and eggs the parties into mutual forgiveness; at the same time he is the most bitter, malignant, and insulting to his adversaries, of any man in the Senate. What precious consistency! But how disgraceful would it be for any other man!

I cannot speak of him without being infected with something of the cholera of his own feelings—so I will just quit the subject.

You have, ere this will reach you, read the Globe of to-day, containing the anonymous letters to the President and Major Dapetson. I have heard some express doubts about the propriety of making such offensive threats public; but I have no doubt myself that there were good and sufficient reasons for such a course. There is doubtless a *Holy Vehm* in (the opposition) this country, as well as there was in Germany; whether they are supported under the "March Resolutions," or not, remains to be discovered. I trust something more than the mere fact that such letters were written and addressed to the President, will eventually be discovered; at present, there is no very sure clue to the labyrinth.

REIS EFFENDI.

(From the Eastern Argus.)

Washington City, Feb. 22, 1834.

DEAR SIR:—A most praiseworthy and instructive example has been this day recorded in our political history through the resignation of Mr. Rives, a Senator from Virginia. It speaks, too, a most cutting rebuke to the several other Senators from different States—who are holding their seats at the Senate bar in contempt of the voice of the only appropriate organ through which the people can instruct or direct them. The facts in Mr. Rives's case are these: He is a friend of the national administration and was elected as such. He approves the course of the President and Mr. Taney, respecting the Bank of the United States and the public deposits. The Virginia Legislature, having fallen into the hands of a combination of federalists and nullifiers, passed a resolution a few days since instructing the Senators of that State to use their best endeavors to restore the deposits to the U. States Bank or to secure them to that institution for the future. The resolution of instruction was this morning presented to the Senate by Mr. Rives's colleague, whereupon Mr. Rives rose and in a most appropriate address of some minutes, expressed his inability to obey the instructions—said he most sincerely believed the People of Virginia to be with him in their opinions relative to the course and policy of the President upon the Bank and the public deposits—that he knew, nevertheless, no constitutional organ of the people except their State Legislature, by which their Senators could be advised or instructed upon matters involving their rights, interests and wishes, and that this organ having assumed to speak for them, it did not belong to him to controvert or disregard such an expression, however incorrect or mistaken he might deem it to be. Under such circumstances he could not but obey it, or resign the trust committed to him. In the choice of duty, the latter was most consistent with his principles and feelings, and he accordingly resigned his seat, and returned to the grade of a private citizen.

This act of honorable duty, and high self-respect, created a deep sensation among all classes of politicians, rapidly as the news was spread. Other Senators who have for years been standing in the relationship of opposition to their State Legislatures, felt the force of such an example of fidelity to the principles of our representative system, and seemed to wish back the opportunity of doing for themselves such an act of patriotism and manly duty.

But they have gone too far to retract—they must, and will brave it out, and fasten by construction, if they can, upon our system of representative government, the odious principle, which destroys all idea of representation, that the Senator of the people is not bound by the instructions of the Legislative power of the State he represents, upon which he was dependent for his election.

The example of Mr. Rives cannot fail to bring home still nearer to the hearts as well as understandings of the people, the worth, the beauty and consistency of republicanism.—What is of still more immediate consequence, it will open the eyes, and reclaim the wandering footsteps of old Virginia. And although the force of wounded pride or of obstinate resentment may prevent the very same Legislature of that State, which is still in session, which passed the vote of instruction, from re-electing Mr. R. without delay; I do not doubt that in less than a twelvemonth, if he live, old Virginia will, in pride and exultation, proclaim him as favorite son of all her household, and within a twelvemonth, also, she will reinstate him in the seat he has so honorably vacated this day.—Let those who live, if they do not see the destinies of Mr. R. in the mean time, marked by other equally high honors, bear in mind the prediction, and call me a false prophet if it be not fulfilled.

I see in the federal prints much abuse still poured out upon Mr. Shepley. I am not disappointed in this. But there is one representation resorted to, relative to his private business transactions, by way of controverting his statement in the Senate that the existing panic in the money market is altogether *fortuitous*, which deserves a passing notice. The story respecting the matter, when told truly, will exalt his manly qualities in proud contrast with the meanness of his malignant pursuers. I have not time to tell it here, but you shall have it in my next, and the public shall judge of it, and him, and them.

I cannot forbear to add a word relative to the Bank. That institution is spreading gloom in all directions where its power extends.—But let not dismay destroy the better judgments of men. Let all stand firm—the administration will not yield to a momentary power—it is right in principle—a few may suffer under the prospective policy of the Bank, which I deeply regret and consider ill-advised for its own best interests—but the many will survive, and the day will come when he who remains firm; un-

shaken and unyielding, amid the gloom of oppression, will look back with pleasure, pride and commendation, and when all will bless the heroic courage and patriotism that now dictate the course and policy of the national administration.

Yours most truly, in haste, CECIL.

Well done gals!—In consequence of a proposition to reduce their wages, the girls in Lowell factories had a "turn out," last week. The leaders issued a proclamation, and assembled in procession about eight hundred, who marched through the streets, not much to their credit. One of the leaders mounted a pump and delivered a long harangue on the rights of women and the iniquities of the "monied aristocracy," and they all rushed to the bank demanding specie for their bills, and so heavy was the draught upon the banks that an express was sent to Boston for more specie. Order is now restored and the girls have gone to work again.

Lamentable Death. Mr. C. C. C. Cohen, chemist, of New York, was killed in his laboratory, on Saturday last, by the explosion of a quantity of fulminating mercury he was preparing. He had just thrown additional fuel in the furnace of a water bath, and was in the act of lifting a pan containing some of the undried article, when a spark from the fire is supposed to have ignited the mass, and the explosion was terrific. His right arm was blown off below his elbow, and a portion projected through the roof to the adjoining coal yard. His left eye was blown from the socket, his brain materially injured, and his body fearfully mutilated. His arm was amputated, but he died about four o'clock in the afternoon, leaving a wife and three young children in utter destitution.

A Hard Run. Yesterday, between two and three o'clock, a most daring robbery was committed in Charles street. A respectable farmer, while in the act of unfolding a roll of bank notes, had them suddenly snatched from his hand, by a young man of genteel appearance, and notwithstanding he was instantly pursued by a number of persons, and a general cry of "stop thief" was raised, the fellow actually made his escape by superior swiftness, and a droit turnings into lanes and alleys—proving himself no less light of foot than light of hand. [Balt. Gaz.]

Proper Resentment. "Why are you running about in the snow, Thomas, without your shoes and stockings?" inquired a kind father of his son. "Because, sir," answered the urchin, "the shoemaker has not mended my shoes according to his promise, and I wanted to shew proper resentment."

Progress of Improvement. A young woman in a town in Massachusetts, thus addressed a young man: "John," you have been paying your distresses to me long enough! I want to know what your contentions are, I don't mean to be kept in expense any longer.

Napoleon, says Bourrienne, used to say "I like women that make men of themselves as little as I like effeminate men. There is a proper part for every one to play in the world."

The following card we copy from the Louisville Daily Journal. [Bos. States.]

Friday Morning, Jan. 24. Last night, in walking out of Louisville, and asking my way to the Strangers' Burial Ground I was knocked down and trampled on, and robbed by some ruffians, or their accomplices, who were riding in a sleigh. My head and right side are extremely sore from the effects of blows given when I was prostrated by some blasted coward. I have lost a brace of rifle pistols, with percussion locks; a spring knife, and some papers of value; besides \$650. If the articles are brought to the Theatre, and the Doctor's fee paid for attending me, I shall perhaps play on the Stage to-morrow night. J. B. BOOTH.

List of Town Officers for the Town of Paris, for the year 1834.

Simon Walton, Clerk.	Selectmen
Luke Chase,	Moses Hammond,
Cyprian Stevens,	Assessors.
Alanson Mollen, Town Treasurer.	
Benj. Stevens,	Constables.
Joseph Jackson,	Superintendent
Sam'l F. Rawson,	School
Ezra Tubbs,	Committee.
Joseph Walker,	
Joel B. Thayer,	
Joseph G. Cole, Town Agent.	

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber proposes to open a School at Norway-Village, to commence on the second Wednesday in March. Instruction will be given in the branches of study usually taught in Academies; also in French and Spanish if requested.

Tuition \$3.00 for the Term.

GEORGE F. TEWKSBURY.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Norway and vicinity, that he has removed to the *Steep Falls*, in Norway, where he intends carrying on the Shoe and making business, and will keep constantly on hand for sale, a large assortment of shoe pegs of all sizes, and will supply his friends and customers on the most reasonable terms, at the shortest notice. EPHRAIM BROWN.

Norway, March 4, 1834. 3w29

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the county of Cumberland and Oxford.

THE undersigned, being a committee appointed at a legal town meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Bridgeton in said county of Cumberland, held on the 14th of December A. D. 1833, and adjourned to the 17th of said month, for the purpose of petitioning said Commissioners to discontinue the road laid out by them in May 1833, from the centre of said town near the head of Moose Pond, to Fryeburg, or obtain a further time to make the same; ask leave respectfully to represent that in their opinion the importance and necessity of any road, must in a great measure depend on the amount of travel there will probably be in it, when made; and that to accommodate a few persons towns ought not to be put to an enormous expense in making roads, which the public generally will improve but little. This we believe to be the case on the one above mentioned; and although laid out by your Honors, still we cannot doubt for a moment, that if we can now show that it is not demanded for the public good, you will discontinue it. It is a fact known, we presume to your Honors, that the whole travel to the canal waters from Sweden, Loyell, Calham, and a large portion of Fryeburg, will not pass in this contemplated road if made. The road lately laid out by you to the head of Long Pond from Sweden, will be nearer, and of course be improved by the towns. The travel in this road to which we object, will then of course be from Fryeburg village and the little three or four from the town of Conway, Bartlett &c. These towns have but very little lumber which will be carried to the canal. Their Pine is mostly gone, and as for Oak they never had it. It has been urged in favor of this road, that the travel from the Coos country through the Notch, would by opening this road be turned to the Canal. The experience of the year now nearly ended, has shown that although much of the travel from north the White Mountains, has passed through Waterford and directly by the head of the Canal waters; it did not stop there, it passed on to Portland. We have a further objection to the road. The very great expense to make the same; and the almost certain continuation of large bills for repairs for damage which will be annually done by the ice and water. We are aware that these objections—ought not to prevail if it were certain the public good required the road. In this we believe there has been a great change of opinion since the petition was presented to your Honors for this road. It is known that even some of the petitioners are now satisfied that the public good does not require this road, and are desirous it should not be made. We understand there are very few people in Fryeburg who are now in favor of the road; and we are yet to be informed that the people westward of these have ever yet taken any interest in the same.

We have one more reason to offer in this memorial. The town of Bridgeton never were notified by the Selectmen of the intended location of this road. No meeting of the inhabitants was warned or held in relation thereto. They therefore did not have any agent to attend to at the location. If they had been there represented, no doubt our agent would have been able to have shewn you a different route or routes from this, which would have been preferred to the one you selected. For these reasons and many more which we trust we can shew you, we do hope and believe your Honors will find that the alterations which have already been made for the accommodation of the travel to the Canal and some small alterations which may yet be made in the present travelled road from Fryeburg through Denmark to the Canal waters in this town, ought to satisfy the reasonable expectations of the public, and will deem it proper to discontinue said road, and relieve this town, Fryeburg and Denmark from a great expense now, and a continual charge upon said towns hereafter. If however in this we are disappointed, we would ask your Honors to pass an order giving us a further time to make the same.

JOHN PERLEY.
SAML. FARNSWORTH.
ASA INGALLS &c.

Bridgeton, Dec. 17, 1833.

Cum gratia, &c.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, for the County of Cumberland, at their session began and holden at Portland, within and for the County of Cumberland, on the third Tuesday of December A. D. 1833.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at J. L. Eastman's tavern in Fryeburg, on the 6th day of May next, nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition, and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and this order of notice thereon, to be served upon the town clerks of Bridgeton, Denmark and Fryeburg, and on the County Attorneys of Cumberland and Oxford counties, and also by posting up copies of the same in three public places in each of said towns, and publishing the same three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus and Portland Advertiser, newspapers printed in Portland, the first of said publications and each of the other notices, to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting; and also by causing an attested copy of said petition to be served upon the Chairman of the County Commissioners of the county of Oxford, and by causing notice to be served upon all persons and corporations interested in said county of Oxford, by publishing said petition and order in the Oxford Democrat, printed in the county of Oxford, thirty days at least before the time of such meeting and view; that all persons may then and there be present, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Copy of the Petition and order of Court.
Att: WM T. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale a Clothing-Mill and good water privilege, a Store and stable and three fourths of an acre of land, all in good repair, situated at Leonard Spalding's Mills in Buckfield, affording a fine bargain to any person who may wish to purchase. Terms liberal. JAMES & AFRICA SPALDING.
Buckfield, Feb. 26, 1834. 3w29

FOR SALE THE FARM

formerly owned by George Ryerson, and the same set off from said Ryerson by Execution to David Dana.—For terms apply to THOMAS CLARK.
Feb. 25, 1834. 3w28

Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of SMITH & BENNETT, and have taken the Store near the Mills, formerly occupied by J. B. Smith, where they have for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce, or strictly legitimate assortment of W. L. Goods and Groceries, such as American Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, School Books and Stationery, Paints, Medicines, &c. &c. making in all a very extensive variety of respectable goods. Former customers of the subscribers are respectfully invited to call.

JONATHAN B. SMITH.
ANTHONY BENNETT.

Norway-Village, Nov. 10, 1833.

SMITH & BENNETT will carry on the Potash business, before improved by A. Bennett, and wish to receive applications in exchange for Goods at their cash price.

Norway-Village, Nov. 23, 1833.

BLANKS FOR SALE, BY

ISAAC HARTLOW.
Paris-Hill, Oct. 8, 1833

